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Mousses," and specimens intermediate between *G. orbicularis* and *G. tergestina.* E. G. B.

A hybrid Desmid. In Vol. iv, p. 171, of the Annals of Botany, Mr. A. W. Bennett describes and figures a desmid supposed to be a hybrid between *Euastrum crassum*, Ktg. and *E. humerosum*, Ralfs. It was collected on Dartmoor last August, and is stated to be the first recorded instance of hybridism among the desmids.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Alabama.—Vegetation in Southern. Carl Mohr. (Garden & Forest, iii. 212).

An account of the effect of a cold wave upon the vegetation during last March.

Algæ of the Plains.—The Fresh-water. H. J. Webber. (Am. Nat. xxiii. 1011-1013).

A list of the smaller algæ collected in a single day's trip in the Sand Hill region of Nebraska.

Alghe della Terra del Fuego raccolte del Prof. Spegazzini. F. Ardissone. (Rendiconti Reale Instit. Lombardo (II) xxi. 208-215).

A list of 45 species; *Cladophora Magellanica, Callithamnion spinuliferum* and *Ceramium radicans* are described as new.

Analogies and Affinities.—III. Edward L. Greene (Pittonia, ii. 51-57, May 1, 1890).

This paper is a discussion of the relationships of *Allium* to other Liliaceous genera. It is shown that *Triteleia uniflora*, Lindl., a Chilian plant, is referable to the genus *Leucocoryne*, and that the species of *Androstephium* have a strong onion-like odor. *Milla cœrulea*, Scheele, becomes *Androstephim cœruleum. Allium unifolium* var. *lacteum*, is described as new, from San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.

Aristolochia Goldeana. (Gard. Chron. vii. 525, fig. 83).

Botanical Laboratory.—A New. D. P. Penhallow. (Can. Rec. Sci. iv. 89-93, illustrated).

A description of the laboratory at McGill University.

Botanical Terminology.—Three Suggestions on. Conway McMillan. (Am. Nat. xxiv. 366-369).

Buckleya distichophylla. C. S. Sargent. (Garden & Forest, iii. 236, fig. 37).

California Cañon.—In a. C. H. Shinn. (Garden & Forest, iii. 211-212).

An account of the vegetation in Morrison Canoñ.

California.—Native Shrubs of.—III. E. L. Greene. (Garden & Forest, iii. 198, 199).

Notes are given upon *Garrya elliptica* and *Ribes tenuiflorum.* In regard to the latter species, the author says that it has generally been confused with *R. aureum*, from which it is, however, distinct, the flowers being entirely scentless and its berries large, cherry red and without aroma.

Californian Plants.—New. J. G. Lemmon. (Pittonia., ii. 67-69).

Prunus subcordata, var. *Kelloggii ; Arctostaphylos Parryana,* and *Allium obtusum,* all from California.

Catalogue of Plants Found in New Jersey. N. L. Britton, Ph.D., with the Assistance of the Botanists of the State and Contiguous Territory, and of Specialists in the Several Departments of the Science. (Final Report of the State Geologist, ii. pp. 25-642. Reprinted. Dated 1889. Issued May, 1890).

Of this work we can say, as did Enæas of the battle of Troy, " all of which I saw and a part of which I was." Since the distribution of the interleaved copies of the Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey, nearly a decade since, this work has occupied the attention of perhaps a larger number of careful observers than have ever given their special attention to any similar local study. The author's introduction does not contain a list of these co-laborers, for the probable reason that it would have included the name of almost every working botanist in and about the State of New Jersey. More than one man has trodden his first steps in the paths of systematic botany since the appearance of the Preliminary Catalogue, and has progressed until able to contribute his mite to the finished work ; and upon the other hand, the book is enriched by the mature studies of such men as Porter, Martindale, Redfield and Canby. But these contributions alone could never have given us such a work as lies before us. It is much more than a mere compilation of the observations furnished by its contributors. Each individual record has been searched and verified previous to acceptation, and we imagine that there are but few of the contributors who have not been set right at least once! The rigidity with which specimens have been demanded in confirmation of notes has not always tended to the convenience of collectors, but it has excluded not a few errors from the result. Those who have become acquainted with this element of the author's work, and who have had opportunities for observing the careful scrutiny which has attended each detail, will not fail to repose great confidence in the accuracy of the observations which have been admitted to record.

Nor is this all. The author has not even contented himself with accepting the classifications—much less the names—of the works commonly recognized as authoritative, but has made exhaustive special studies, and incidentally contributed such important revisions as those of *Tissa*, *Hicoria*, *Lechea*, *Eleocharis* and *Cyperus*. And from all this has resulted a work which does not deserve to rank with the ordinary local plant catalogues. It constitutes the most important embodiment yet published, of principles which are receiving the attentive consideration by the present generation of botanists. Few of us will need to examine its pages to learn what rules of authority and citation have been followed; but there are also few of us who will not be surprised upon more than one occasion as we use the book, to note the necessities which have arisen for the correction of long accepted errors. It will take us some time to become accustomed to all the names, but we are happy in believing that very few will be ungracious enough to decline to profit by the results of ten years of such faithful labor as Dr. Britton has generously bestowed upon his task. To these authentic names are appended, in parentheses, those which are superseded, and the latter also appear in italics in the index.

The author's ideas concerning the use of the term "forma," set forth in the last number of the BULLETIN, will perhaps meet with some disfavor, but the question can hardly extend to the advisability of discriminating between forms and varieties, but only to the application of formal names. That the careful discrimination between these two classes of variations is a work that has been too long delayed must be admitted, we think, by all.

In the introduction to the work we meet with a severe disappointment. It comprises only six pages, while at least sixteen might with the greatest profit have been devoted to it. We can readily understand how fifteen years of daily acquaintance with the representatives of the different sections of the State flora might tend to make any remarks thereupon appear trite to the mind of the learned author. But the less well-informed public would have profited by some extended discussion of the characteristics of those sections—illustrations of the classification which is barely mentioned in outline. Our trap-rock flora and that of the limestone regions to the northward; the relations of the pine barren plants to those of the adjacent region; the peculiarities of our salt marsh vegetation, and those interesting plants which are mentioned as having crept into our western borders: all these would have furnished most interesting and instructive matter to thousands of readers and students who know little or nothing of them. As it is we are informed with great brevity that "our flora may thus be divided with considerable accuracy into a northern and a southern, whose present distribution has been determined by differences of soil and climate," and "the conclusion reached at the time the Preliminary Catalogue was written, that they are most naturally separated by the glacial terminal moraine, appears to be substantiated. * * * Besides these two main divisions of our flora, there is another, which may be termed the marine and coast group of plants, species and varieties especially characteristic of the sea beaches and salt or brackish marshes and meadows. Some of these are plainly forms of upland origin, which have accommodated themselves to their saline surroundings, and been thereby slightly changed in structure and appearance, so as now to be evidently distinct from their inland neighbors and relatives, while others appear to be very distinct from any other living forms. * * * This division of the flora is very uniform in character from one end of the coast line to the other, and is the most distinct and differentiated of all.

"We may also make out a fourth group of species of especial western distribution, there being a few plants mainly confined to the Delaware River valley, and reaching their greatest development in point of abundance to the west. These species have no special significance in the consideration of the origin of our flora, and might, perhaps, all be included in one or the other of the two divisions first considered."

The herbarium illustrating the work has become State property and comprises "over five thousand mounted sheets, bearing ten thousand or twelve thousand specimens."

The list of the Anthophyta (Phanerogams) occupies two hundred and seventy pages and comprises 1,919 species and varieties, 13 being Gymnosperms, 1,348 Dicotyledons, and 558 Monocotyledons. The Gymnosperms stand next preceding, in order, to the Pteridophyta. The largest natural orders of the Anthophyta are, Compositæ with 223 species, varieties and forms, Cyperaceæ 182, Gramineæ 164, Leguminosæ 76, Rosaceæ 73, Labiatæ 66 and Scrophularineæ 48. Orchideæ and Lilaceæ have each 45 representatives. Of true ferns there are 47, and of other Pteridophyta—including Ophioglossaceæ—29. Of Bryophyta there are 461. Of these the Sphagna, elaborated by Mr. E. A. Rau, number 42 ; the Musci, by Mr. Rau and Mrs. Britton, on the basis of the list in the Preliminary Flora by Mr. C. F. Parker, 312; the Hepaticæ by Mr. Rau, on the same basis, 96, and the Characeæ by Dr. T. F. Allen, 17. There are 3,021 Thallophyta distributed as follows: 329 lichens, from MS. by C. F. Austin, revised by Dr. J. W. Eckfeldt; 987 Algæ, the marine by Mr. Isaac C. Martindale and the fresh-water by the Rev. Francis Wolle, combined by the author into a single series, and the Fungi, by Mr. J. B. Ellis and Mr. W. R. Gerard, to the number of 1,705. The fresh-water and marine forms of the Protophyta are, like the Algæ, divided between Messrs. Wolle and Martindale and number 164, namely, Cyanophyceæ 111, Chlorophylleæ 34, Achlorophylleæ 19.

The total number of species, varieties and forms of the entire catalogue is therefore 5,641, and elaborate tables are appended showing their distribution among the different groups. There is an ample list of abbreviations and a thoroughly perfect index, the synonyms being in italics.

The following statement, which appears on page 29, will be heartily endorsed by every one: "I have been fortunate in securing the cordial co-operation of students of all kinds of plants, and the results of their investigations have caused the present work to become the most complete enumeration of plants of any region of as great area in the world. In fact, no such systematic study of a flora has been hitherto attempted." H. H. R.

Check List of Plants, Compiled for the Vicinity of Baltimore. Basil Sellers. (Pamph. 12 mo. pp. 72, Baltimore, 1888).

An enumeration of 1,609 species and varieties of Anthophyta and Pteridophyta reported from and collected within an area twenty-five miles square, having the City Hall of Baltimore for its center. It is certainly an excellent showing for such a limited area, and we trust that the good work will be continued and arranged according to modern botanical ideas. The following closing words of the preface lead us to hope that this will be done: "Gray's Manual has been followed as closely as possible, and changes in arrangement and nomenclature, as well as notes, etc:, have been reserved for the future."

Chrysobalanaceen.—Beiträge zur Kenntniss der.—II. Karl Fritsch. (Ann. K. K. Naturhist. Hof. Museum, v. 9-14).

New species from Brazil and Guiana are described in the genera *Hirtella*, *Couepia* and *Parinarium.*

Daisy.—The European. F. H. Vaslit. (Zoe, i. 48).

The fact is noted that *Bellis perennis* has become thoroughly established in one of the glens of Tamalpais, where it has lost its "double" characteristic, under which it is so commonly known in cultivation here, and has reverted to its normal form.

Day Lily of the Desert.—The. C. R. Orcutt. (Pacif. Rural Press, April 12, 1890).

A description of *Hesperocallis undulata.*

Dendromecon.—Deformed Flowers of. T. S. Brandagee. (Zoe, i. 46-48, Pl. i.)

Teratological notes on *Dendromecon rigidum.*

Echniocactus.—Some Notes on. C. R. Orcutt. (Garden and Forest, iii. 238).

Flora of the Kurile Islands. K. Miyabe. (Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., iv. 203-275. Plate XXII).

The Kurile Islands extend in a nearly straight line from the Island of Yezo, Japan, to Kamtschatka, separating the Okhotsk

Sea from the Pacific Ocean. There are twenty-four larger islands and numerous smaller ones. They belong to the Empire of Japan. Mr. Miyabe enumerates 317 species, the largest orders being Compositæ with 30, Rosaceæ with 23, Gramineæ with 17, Ericaceæ with 16, Caryophylleæ and Liliaceæ each with 15. About 30 per cent. of the Kurile Flora is circumboreal in distribution; of the remainder 50 per cent. is purely Asiatic, and 10 per cent. American. Two species are supposed to be endemic—*Draba hirsuta*, Turcz. and *Oxytropis pumilis*, Ledeb. A new variety of *Prunus apetala* is described. Following Dr. Maximowicz, *Rubus strigosus*, Michx. is referred to a variety of *R. Idæus*, L. The paper is a very valuable contribution to the literature of geographical botany. N. L. B.

Flora Ottawaensis. J. Fletcher. (Ottawa Nat., May, 1890).

This part (pages 74-77) enumerates the species between *Dirca* and *Alnus.*

Flowers and Insects—IV. Chas. Robertson. (Brot. Gaz. xv. 79-84).

Notes upon the insects visiting *Baptisia leucantha*, *Psoralea Onobrychis*, *Amorpha canescens*, *Petalostemon violaceus*, *Tephrosia Virginiana*, and *Desmodium sp.*, are given.

Fungi.—The Nomenclature of. H. W. Harkness. (Zoe, i. 49-50).

Geo. W. Clinton.—An Address Commemorative of. David F. Day. (Pamph. 8vo. pp. 29, Buffalo, N. Y., 1890).

This address was delivered before the Buffalo Historical Society, Mch. 24, 1890. In it may be found many memoranda of the important part which Judge Clinton took in the development of the botany of the State.

Glandular Pubescence in Aster patens. A. S. Hitchcock. (Bot. Gaz. xv. 97, 98, illustrated; also reprinted).

History of Garden Vegetables.—The. E. L. Sturtevant. (Am. Nat. xxiv. 313-332).

Cabbage, (*Brassica sp.*), Pot Marigold, (*Calendula officinalis*), Potato, (*Solanum tuberosum*), Purslane, (*Portulaca oleracea*), Quinoa, (*Chenopodium quinoa*), Radish, (*Raphanus*), Rampion, (*Campanula rapunculus*), Rhubarb, (*Rheum* sp.) and Rocambole, (*Allium scrodoprasum*), are described.

Honeysuckles.—Two American. C. S. S. (Garden and Forest, iii. 187, figs. 33, 34).

Critical notes upon and figures of *Lonicera flava* and *L. Sullivantii.*

Hypnum circinale, Hook. J. Cardot. (Rev. Bryol. xvii. 17, 18).

The author finds that all his specimens are diœcious, and believes *H. Sequoieti,* Muell. not sufficiently distinct to be a species.

Laboulbeniaceæ.—On Some North American Species of. Roland Thaxter. (Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., 1890, 5-14).

This is a preliminary communication on another group of entomogenous fungi, which, with the one already published by the author on the American Entomophthoreæ, is designed to form a monograph. In this number *Peyritschiella* and *Cantharomyces* are described as new genera with three new species, and *Stigmatomyces* and *Laboulbenia* add five more. E. G. B.

Mangroves. J. T. Rothrock. (Forest Leaves, iii. 5, 6, illustrated).

Contains representations of *Rhizophora mangle* and *Avicennia nitida.*

Mosses.—An Introduction to the Study of. Elizabeth G. Britton. (Microscope, x. 38-45 ; also reprinted).

Mycologic Observatious—I. A. P. Morgan. (Bot. Gaz. xv.84-86).

Memoranda taken in January of this year, at Preston, Ohio.

Naturalized Plants of Southern California.—Notes on the.—II. S. B. Parish. (Zoe. i. 56-59).

Nomenclature.—A Question of.—Notes on North American Trees.—XVI. C. S. Sargent. (Garden and Forest, iii. 186).

The question is in regard to the proper binomial with which to designate *Schinus Fagara* of the "Species Plantarum," afterwards changed by Linnæus to *Fagara Pterota* when he determined that it could not stand in the former genus. The author calls attention to the fact that it may be included in the genus *Xanthoxylum,* and hence proposes to pass over the several names by which it has been called from time to time, and hereafter know it under the title *Xanthoxylum Fagara* (L.) Sargent. The fact is pointed out that this specific name was applied by Linnæus under a misunderstanding, which, however, the author (and we entirely agree with him) does not consider, apparently, to have any bearing on the question.

Notes on American Plants. F. H. Horsford. (Garden and Forest, iii. 240).

Notes from Southwick, Mass., upon *Stylophorum diphyllum, Cardamine rhomboidea*, var. *purpurea ; Trillium erectum*, var. *album, Heuchera Americana*, and *Jeffersonia diphylla.*

Pampas Grass.—The. Mrs. S. La Mance. (Vick's Monthly Mag., xiii. 146, 147, illustrated).

An account and representation of *Gynerium argenteum.*

Parry.—The Late Dr. C. C. J. G. Lemmon. (Pacific Rural Press, April 12th, 1890; illustrated).

A biographical notice with portrait.

Passiflora Miersii. (Bot. Mag. Tab. 7115).

Perityle.—A New. T. S. Brandagee. (Zoe, i. 54).

P. cuneata, from near Todos Santos, Baja California, is described as new.

Potato.—The Puruvian or American. (Garden and Forest, iii. 199, 200).

An account of the early history of the potato.

Prepusa Hookeriana. (Gard. Chron. vii. 320, f. 62).

Ranunculi.—On Some North American. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia ii. 58-65, May 1, 1890).

R. rugulosus is a new species from California ; *R. subsagittatus* is the *R. Arizonicus* var. *subsagittatus*, Gray, of Arizona, and it certainly appears distinct enough to be a species. *R. repens* has recently been found in Humboldt County, Cal. *R. obtusiusculus*, Raf. (1808) is shown to be the true name for *R. ambigens*, Wats. ; *R. ovalis*, Raf. should replace *R. rhomboideus*, Goldie; *R. lacustris*, Beck and Tracy antedates *R. Purshii*, Richards. and must be adopted for the plant called in recent books *R. multifidus*, Pursh, there being an earlier *R. multifidus* of Forskall. *R. limosus*, Nutt. is claimed to be specifically distinct from this last, and a hybrid betweeen it and *R. sceleratus*, from Idaho, is described. It is important to ascertain definitely just what relation the var. *terrestris*, Gray, bears to *R. lacustris*, and we would recommend its observation to botanists of Michigan and Minnesota, where it appears to be frequent. Professor Greene has rendered valuable service in this close study of perplexing forms, which really must be studied in the field to be intelligently understood. N. L. B.

Schizonotus and Solanoa. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia ii. 65-67).

Solanoa is proposed for *Schizonotus*, Gray, (1876) there being already a genus *Schizonotus* of Lindley, (1830), and one of Rafinesque (1838). Professor Greene believes that Lindley's genus is to be maintained.

Soja. H. H. Rusby. (Reprint from Drug. Bull., April, 1890; illustrated).

Under this name is given a description and plate of *Glycine Soja* (L.), Sieb and Zucc.

Species.—New or Noteworthy. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, ii. 69-81, May 1-15, 1890).

The following are new : *Sisyrinchium demissum ; Calochortus Plummeræ; Calochortus invenustus ; Calochortus excavatus ; Calochortus amœnus ; Dodecatheon pauciflorum* (*D. Meadia* var. *pauciflorum*, Durand); *Dodecatheon Cusickii ; Dodecatheon crenatum ; D. Hendersoni*, var. *cruciatum* (*D. cruciatum*, Greene); *Polemonium occidentale ; Troximon purpureum* (*T. aurantiacum* var. *purpureum*, Gray); *Troximon Arizonicum ; Troximon plebeium ; Downingia tricolor ; Downingia ornatissima ; Downingia insignis* and *Howellia limosa.*

Taxodium distichum.—The Knees of. R. H. Lamborn. (Am. Nat. xxiv. 333-340; illustrated).

To those who have followed the recent discussions in regard to the subject, this article will contain but little that is new, even the illustrations having previously appeared in Garden and Forest.

Uredospores of Gymnosporangium.—The So-called. C. E. Bessey. (Am. Nat. xxiv. 369, 370).

Willow.—A Monœcious. C. L. Anderson. (Zoe, i. 41, 42).

The author describes what he considers to be a monœcious hybrid between *Salix Babylonica* and *S. lasiandra.*